NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1867.

## Vot. XXVI....No. 8,043.

WASHINGTON.

DONGRESS SUMMART-THE HOUSE PASSES THE LEGISLA-NORES SUMMARTITHE HOUSE PASSES THE LEGISLA-TIVE APPROPRIATION BILL-THE TAX AND GOLD BILLS THE TELEGRAPH SUBSIDY-DAVID DUDLEY FIELD AND THE TELEGRAPH COUNTY BAYED DUBLEY FIELD AND THE ENGLISH MISSION-MEETING OF THE NATIONAL BEPUBLICAN COMMITTEE-ALABAMA AND CONFEDERATE CLAIMS—GOV. ORR'S MISSION—TAX ON SALARIES— EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES—PERSONAL.

PRESENTATE TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Thursday, Jan. 17, 1867. The debate in the Senate to-day was lively and interesting, and closed with a scene more animated n its character than any witnessed in that chamber tince the opening of the present session. Several

speeches had been made on the bill to regulate the senure of office. The pending question had been lost tight of, and instead of the tenure of office the President's conduct in appointing and removing men a different parts of the country, and the character of particular appointees, was the subject of discus-Mon. Mr. Hendricks had undertaken the championship of the President, and made an effective speech for his the of the House, when Mr. Sumner rose to close the Achate. He had not proceeded very far, when he was balled to order by Mr. McDougall, who protested against the following sentence as not allowable in a Sebote in the Senate; "There was no such duty on our fathers. There was no such duty on our recent predecessors in this chamber, because there was no sident who had become the enemy of his country. Mr. McDougall was called upon to reduce the objectionable words to writing, and, after a pause of several moments, he wrote something on a slip of paper and sent It by a page to Mr. Sumner, who at first declined to look at it, saying properly that as Mr. McDougall had raised the point, it was for him to establish it. Mc-Dongal was standing at some distance from Sumner, and appealed to him across the chamber to state whether what he had written was correct. It was in these words: "We never had a President before who was an enemy to his country." Mr. Summer read the alip, and, handing it to the page, said: " No, Sir, that is not correct. You must quote my words as reported by the shorthand writer." There was another hall in the proceedings, caused by waiting on The Globe reporter to get Mr. Sumner's exact words. Mr. Seward entered the chamber and took a seat by the side of Mr. Sumner, from whom he learned the status of the case and what had occurred up to that time. The reporter's notes were forthcoming presently, but meantime McDongall's point had been decided by Mr. Anthony, who was in the chair, to be not well taken. The decision had been appealed from, and the appeal had been withdrawn. Mr. Deolittle then proposed that Mr. Sumner should resame the floor, and repeat from the manuscript of the reporter the words to which exception had been taken. This was agreed to by Mr. Sumner, and he read what I have already quoted. As he uttered the last word of the sentence, Doolittle jumped up and raised the question of order, which the Chair (Mr. Anthony) immediately decided, as in the previous case, not well taken. A scene of confusion followed which it would not be easy to describe. Half a dozen Senators were on the floor at once. Mr. Edmunds thought Mr. Summer's language exceeded the proper limits of debate, but he wanted the question of order postponed till to-morrow. This could not be done, as an appeal had been taken by Mr. Doolittle from the decision of the chair, and it wust be disposed of before proceeding further. Mr. Lane of Indiana obtained the recognition of the chair, and moved to lay Doolittle's appeal on the table. Another Senator raised the point that that motion was not in order, and one point of order after another was raised until there were four appeals) from the decision of the chair heaped on top of the other, and all pending at the same time. It is difficult to tell how the intricate parliamentary web would have been withdrawn, but the one raised by Doolittle was finally decided by the Yeas and Nays in favor of Mr. Sumner and the Chair, and the Senate then adjourned without action on the bill so long under discussion. It is

form indicated in these dispatches a few days since. The only feature of the proceedings in the House to-day was the continued consideration of Mr. Stepens's Enabling bill. Mr. Baker of Illinois addressed the House in opposition to the measure, basing his argument principally on the ground that it tended to a complete consolidation of the Government, by the obliteration of State authority. He placed his faith in the ratification of the Amendment, which he predicted in a twelvementh, and de wired for the present the recommitment of the bill to the Joint Committee on Reconstruction. Mr. Grinnell of Iowa followed in favor of immediate action on the question of Reconstruction, and in opposing its reference urged the perfection of the bill as soon as possible. Mr. Stevens desired to close de bate this week, but said he should allow the bill to be open to amendment before demanding the previous question. The Speaker said at the rate speeches were being made, two per day, it would take two weeks to exhaust the list of members desiring to speak. The House accepted the Senate's amendments to its own bill for purchasing a site in the City Hall Park for a new City Post-Office for New-York, which conds it to the President for his signature. The purchase is to be effected when the Attorney-General certifies to the title.

The Ways and Means Committee had a long sescion to-day, in which they discussed the Tax and Gold bills. On the latter measure the Committee are very much divided. They have not yet been able so agree to the preliminaries of that measure. The Committee all agree that the gold ought to be sold sopen market, but the manner of selling and the amount to be sold or bid for each week has not yet been decided; neither has it been determined as to the amount which shall be kent in the Treasury. These two points will probably be disposed of in a ay or two. The Committee have decided that befere they do anything with the Tax bill they will confer with Secretary McCulloch and Commissioner Wells in regard to the propriety of making the re-Inctions asked for. The Secretary and Commissioner will probably have an audience with the Committee

Mr. Orton, Vice-President of the Telegraph Company, was before the Senate Finance Committee to-lay, explaining the appropriation of \$40,000 which the Government owe their Company on the overland subsidy. He told them that the Company either desired the amount agreed to in the contract, or else to be released from the contract, that they might receive pay from the Government as from individuals; that under the existing state of affairs they were debarred

The Southern Republican Association, now in sesdon in this city, recently appointed a committee of five, headed by Col. Moss of Missouri and Senator Cutter of Louisiana, to assist the Judiciary Committee of the House in procuring the becessary evidence and framing a bill for the impeachment of the President. They are daily in session, and facts in the case of importance are being brought to light through their efforts. The Committee appointed by the Association, of which the Hon. R. King Cutler is Chairman, yesterday reported a bill for the reconstruction of the Rebel States, which, on being submitted to the Association, was unanimously adopted. The following is a synopsis of the bill. The appointing power is vested in the President and Senate of the United States, the Pro-Visional Government to be composed of a Provisional Governor, and 13 loyal citizens of each State as a legislative power. By this bill the power is vested In the Governor and the Legislative Conneil. The bill provides that the Governor shall be chosen from smong the class of loyal' men above the age of 25 years, and those who did not sign the Ordinance of Secession in any State, and who have not

military or civil, under the Rebel Governments. Baltimore, and Cincinnati. That the Legislative Council, together with the Governor, thus appointed, shall have full and absolute control of the governments of non-reconstructed States, and have power to pass laws on all the usual subjects of legislation. Legislative proceedings, acts, and doings of the Legislatures and officers in said States, since the date of the Ordinance of Seces-

sion in each State, are abrogated and declared null and void. The Provisional Governments shall exist until a constitutional convention elected by all the loyal people of the State without distinction of race or color, excluding only leading Rebels shall have convened and adopted a constitution Republican in form, and acceptable to the Congress of the United States. The right of appeal is given to all litigents from judgments rendered by Courts since the ordinance of secession. The bill is similar to Mr. Ashley's substitute to Mr. Stevens's

It is stated that the President is about to evince his gratitude for the support given bis administration by Judge Field of the Supreme Court by a tender of the English mission to David Dudley Field, a brother of the Judge, who is now in Europe.

Two hundred petitions against any further conraction of the currency have been presented to the Banking and Currency Committee of the House since the opening of the present session. Nearly all these petitions are from one source. One Livingston of New-York is the originator of these petitions. He has a number of printed blanks for the purpose, which he scatters through the country, and gets some twenty or fifty names signed to each, and then sends them to Congress as prayers from the people. These petitions are properly pigeon-holed and in time consigned to the waste-basket.

This morning on motion of Representative Garfield, John M. Langston of Oberlin, Ohio, a colored man, was admitted to practice at the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States. This is the second case of the kind, a colored man having been admitted about two years ago. The following case, came be-

No. 163.—The United States libellants and appellants agt, certain sugar and molasses, C. A. Weed, claimant, and certain sugar, T. Blydenburgh, claimant; argument con-

cinded.

No. 105.—Nicoll & Co., appellants, agt. United States. Appeal from the Court of Claims dismissed for want of Jurisdiction.

No. 106.—The Howard Fire Insurance Company, plaintiff in error, agt. Class. Argued by plaintiffs in error, and submitted by defendants in error.

No. 108.—Haddon et al., plaintiffs in error, agt. Hiram Barney, Collector, et al. Recovery of duties paid under protest, argued.

No. 107.—First case for argument on Friday, the 18th.

The question of making some additional appropriations to carry out the designs of the Paris Commissioners was before the House Committee on Fereign Affairs to-day, but nothing definite was done.

At a meeting of the Union National Committee at Willard's Hotel to-night, there were present Gov. Ward of New-Jersey, President; John B. Clark of New-Hampshire, A. B. Gardner of Vermont, Wm. Claffin of Massachusetts, J. S. Fowler of Tennessee, B. S. Cook of Illinois, Senator Kirkwood of Iowa, H. W. Hoffman of Maryland, N. B. Smithers of Delaware, W. J. Cowing of Virginia, W. Windom of Minnesota, D. R. Goodloe of North Carolina, Thomas G. Turner of Rhode Island, and John D. Defrees of Indiana; the last-named being Secretary. The Hon. Horace Greeley, a memcer of the Committee, is in Washington, but engaged in lecturing. On calling the meeting to order, Gov.

Ward said:

We have met under circumstances which require in their fullest development the qualities which have made the Republican party what it is, patriotism, fidelity to its convictions, and correctness in their support. These, under God, whose power is infinite, but who works through human agencies and principles, have made this nation free, and have given its interests, its welfare and its honor into our keeping and control, to maintain that power for wise and ennobling purposes, to strengthen the loyalty of the nation, to protect the weak and break down the spirit of caste, to make treason edious, and to build up the prosperity and life of the nation on intelligence, virtue and patriotism, are the objects of the great organization to which we belong. Intrusted with the interests of that organization by the National Corvention solerably certain, however, that a vote will be reached to-merrow, and that the bill will be passed in the restoring the Union on the basis of loyalty and freedom; but those who have conquered armed trasson will prove equal to any remaining danger. Since we last assembled the people of the loyal States have attested anew their adherence to the Republican creed, and their unwavering determination to baild the future of this hation on the enduring basis of justice, humanity and freedom, the fears of the timid and the doubts of the hesitating have given way before that pursings of the People which has characterized the recent elections. The discussions which these political contests worked proved the wisdem of Congress in relying upon the intelligence and patriotism of the loyal people of the bountry. The plan of reconstruction so wisely and renerously adopted by Congress secured discipline in our own ranks, unity in our own counsels, and vigor in our exertions. Could the Judiclary Constitutional Amendment certaiffied, it would in my judgment best satisfy the nation, and best secure the fruits of that great national vicory which sulminated in the destruction of the Rebeltion, and best secure the fruits of that great national victory which subminated in the destruction of the Rebellion; and yet bear in mind the conviction that the right of
suffrage should not depend upon the accidents of color or
race, in the final settlement of these questions. I am
content to rely upon the action of the present
and succeeding Congress, in which are contained
so much of the wisdom and experience of
the nation. It remains for us to discriminate
truth to preserve the unity of our great party, and on the
basis of our principles to organize vistory. We hold the
vantage ground which right confers, and neither the
power of President nor the dictate of Courts can stay the
progress of those eternal truths which are written in revelation, inscribed on the hearts of the good and true, and
ever illuminating the ouward progress of our race.

The address was received with much favor by the

The address was received with much favor by the Committee. There was a general and free conversation in relation to the condition of the country and the measures which would best secure the fruits of victory and peace. During the meeting, Gov. Wade received a telegram from Gov. Fenton, announcing that the Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen has received the nomination of the Republican caucus for Senator by a vote of 25 to 19. An adjourned meeting of the Committee will take place to-morrow.

The business transacted was mostly of a private nature. It was agreed to have the permanent headquarters of the Committee in New-York City. One member made a motion to fix the place of holding the next National Convention for the nomination of a President, and named St. Louis, Mo., as the place. No definite action was taken on this subject. Another meeting will be held to-morrow.

The visit of Gov. Orr of South Carolina to this city is, among other things, to ascertain, if possible, what plan or policy Congress intends to pursue toward the Rebel States. He says there is no hope of their adopting the Constitutional Amendment. They are irrevocably committed against it. The idea of reducing them to a territorial condition will not in duce them to adopt that Amendment. He thinks they would prefer a territorial condition rather than the Amendment. He intends to confer with the leading Republicans, and let them know the exact condition of affairs. He says there is a good deal of suffering among the poor, both white and black, owing to the partial failure of the crops. The people, he says, learned privation during the Rebellion, and they can subsist on very small allowance of food The Winter has been the most severe known for many years, and of course there is great destitution.

Some weeks ago Mr. Trumbull made a statement in the Senate that the State authorities in Alabama had paid during last year liabilities contracted by the State while under Rebel rule during the war to the amount of \$150,000. This amount was paid to some twenty claimants. The payment of these claims was protested against by the Controller of the State, he arguing that the State Constitution prohibited the assumption of Confederate debts. The Attorney-General was consulted on the subject, and by order of Gov. Patton the claims were paid. The claimants demanded an increase of 50 per cent on account of the depreciation of Confederate money, which was allowed. One of the parties, H. P. Watson, whose name is down as having received \$261 60, claimed this amount for service as a conscript officer of the

On and after February 15 the Government will be ready to receive proposals for 60,000 reams of paper for the use of the Government printing-office. No proposal for less than 1,000 reams will be received. any office of honor, profit or truck whether | The details of the proposals will be published by ad- | subject.

Confederate army.

vertisement in Boston, New-York, Philadelphia,

In reply to an inquiry the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that, although the general terms of the law clearly admit the construction that the salary tax shall be withheld at the rate prescribed by the act in force at the time of payment, it is principles of internal taxation adopted by the Commissioner in relation to other articles and objects liable to tax, to construe the law as requiring salary tax to be withheld at the rate prescribed by the act in force at the time the salary became due, without reference to the time of payment.

The Second Controller has written a letter to Secretary Stanton in reference to a circular regulating the payment of the equalization bounties, construing the law as passed by Congress last July. As a great many discharged soldiers, by reason of discharge from the late service upon their own application, are debarred from receiving this bounty, the Controller has suggested the propriety of an alteration of the rules, so as to allow all who have served two years and have been honorably discharged to receive \$50.

The Fourth Auditor has prepared lists embracing 24 vessels, for the capture of the prize Celt and cargo, and also 22 bales of cotton for the Monticello, and also for salvage on account of assistance rendered to the brig Joseph Baker, to the crew of the Chocura. None of the shares in these prizes will probably amount to more than five dollars.

The United States Treasurer has issued new regulations respecting the cancellation and destruction and the perpetuation of the evidence thereof, of circulating notes of National Banks redeemed by him under sections 43 and 47 of the National Currency act. The regulations are indorsed "approved by the acting Controller of the Currency, H. R. Hurburd, and Secretary McCulloch." We take the following from their circular:

"Upon the redemption by the Treasurer of the notes of National banks required to be paid, the notes so redeemed will be canceled and destroyed, and the evidence of such destruction perpetuated in the following man-

by him stamped with the word 'canceled' burned upon the face of the note as often as once in three (3) months, or oftener if the amount redcemed shall be so large as fo make it destrable so to do. The notes so redeemed and canceled shall be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall cause a count thereof to be made and of the bank as signed upon each note. Thereupon the notes shall be delivered to the Controller of the Correney, who shall also cause a count to be made and a hole to be panched through the name of the Cashier of the bank. he notes shall then be refurned to the Treasurer, who shall notify the parties hereafter named that the notes are ready for burning, whereupon they shall be burned to names in the presence of four persons, one to be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, one by the Controller of the Currency, one by the Treasurer of the United States, and one by the bank, or, if insolvent, by the Receiver, or, in default of such appointment, of a person not an officer of the Government, appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to act in behalf of the bank. Certificates of such becoming are to be signed by the parties so appointed, and filed with the respective officers."

Regulations have been issued by the Secretary of the Treasury governing trade between Asia and Europe via San Francisco and New-York. Goods and merchandise transported between the two Eastern ountries by this route will save 15 days in transit.

Horace Greeley lectured to-night before the Young Men's Christian Association to a crowded house. Prof. Agassiz delivers the next lecture of the course at Wesley Chapel on next Thursday evening. The American Colonization Society has nearly 700 applications enrolled for the Spring expedition to During the past year about \$133,000 were deposited

in the Treasury by the Patent Office, after paying all the expenses of the offices. This makes the total amount now to the credit of the Patent Office nearly

The public reception of President Johnson tonight was largely attended, notwithstanding the severe cold weather.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1867.

## THE NEBRASKA DEBATE.

There is a great war of debate, or tempest of tongues, a thundering demonstration of the lawyers, over the admission of Nebraska and Colorado. An immense amount of talk is uttered where there is little to be said. The very fervent Mr. Bingham of the House has driven more directly to the point on the subject than anybody in either branch. It is a short horse. Nebraska says in her Constitution, under which she wants to come in, that the suffrage shall be confined to whites. This is a little disagreeable, and a good deal inconvenient, just at this moment, we having some unconstructed communities down in Dixie who may want readmission under just such a condition. A number of distinguished and undistinguished members of Congress hold that that body had the power to dietate terms on this question of white and black voting when it comes to the admission of a State, or, to please the lawyers and be very particular, when Congress clothes a territory with State robes, between which two propositions the reader will mark a distinction or acknowledge himself incapable of appreciating the lawyers. And that having this power to dictate terms they are very inconsistent if they don't do it, abolition having taken place everywhere, and enfranchisement having been just bestowed on the colored population of the District of Columbia without any restriction whatso-

This seems to be pretty good reasoning from their point of view. Now to expunge this "white" clause in the Nebraska Constitution, Senator Edmunds of Vermont, upon whose shoulders has fallen the mantle of the wary and wise Collamer tmay he prove worthy to wear it!), has drawn out of his apparently well stuffed green bag a seal with a superscription upon it which the Senate has affixed to the aforesaid Constitution; and which this astute lawyer holds, (and his brother lawyers in the Scnate also hold, we may suppose, since they have indorsed its virtues), suppresses the meaning of the term "white" aforesaid. The inscription referred to is nothing more nor less than the declaration by the Senate that they accept the word 'white" in the Nebraska Constitution on the distinct understanding that it means "black." On this condition, the Senate has passed this new Nebraska bill. There is a good deal of Dogberry talk, and some not so Dogberry, on the amazing virtues of this seal and superscription. In some cases it is not exactly seen through, while in others it is clear as mud.

We withhold any expression of opinion on the subject from diffidence. If anybody will go through the forty or more or less columns of The Globe which groans under the Senatorial discussion of it, that exceptional person will know just as much about it as those who discussed it.

An illuminated edition of this discussion is being issued in the House. Mr. Bingham has very clearly vindicated the position set up in the Senatorial discussion, that under the specific provision of the Constitution, Congress has nothing to do with suffrage in the States, and this is the kernel of the whole dis cussion. This, however, cannot be held to be any answer to the doctrines that a Congress which has lately granted universal suffrage in the District, may rightfully require that when a new State comes into the Union her first step shall not be upon the political corns of the body that admits her. It is not improper, at least, that Congress shall insist upon its own rights in saying what terms are satisfactory in the Constitntion of an applying incheate State, although its demand may possibly go beyond the verge of its en-

The lesson from all this is not a discovery of who's who in the votes, or who is straight and who is crooked; but, if we propose to remove all the obstructions to Congressional control over the suffrage question, we have got to amend the Constitution on that XXXIXTH CONGRESS-SECOND SESSION.

SENATE-WASHINGTON, Jan. 17, 1807. Mr. WADE (Rep., Ohio) presented the petition of the employes of the Washington Navy-Yard for increased say; which was referred to the Finance Committee. Several petitions for an increased tariff were presented and referred.

and referred.
Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.) presented the petition of Texas Unionists, asking for the reorganization of the government of that State. Referred to the Committee on

eriment of that State. Referred to the Committee Reconstruction.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio) presented the poor of Cincinnati, complaining that great distress prevails among the widows and orphans of soldiers, in consequence of the delay experienced in collecting bounty and back pay. Referred to the Committee on Pensions.

NEW-YORK FOST-OFFICE—SALARY OF ROUTE AGENTS.

Mr. RAMSAY (Rep., Minn.), from the Committee on Post-Offices and Post Ronds, reported the House Joint resolution authorizing the procuring of a site for a Post-Office and United States Court in New-York City, with an amendment providing that the title to the property to be purchased shall be examined and approved by the Attorney-General of the United States. This amendment was agreed to, and the bill goes back to the House for colcurrence.

currence.

Mr. RAMSAY from the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, reported the bill of the House fixing the compensation of Post-Office Route Agents at not less than \$200, nor more than \$1,200 per annum.

Mr. RUCKALEW (Dem., Pa.) inquired what was the salary of these officers at present.

Mr. RAMSAY said the maximum was \$1,000.

Mr. HENDRICKS (Dem., Ind.) suggested that the minimum be stricken out.

num be stricken out.
The bill was passed as reported, and goes to the Presi-

Mr. CHANDLER (Rep., Mich.) called up the bill of last ession to establish a Ship Canal around Niagara Halls.

The motion wa eman; Democi		Yeas 20, Nays	15; Republicans	
Anthony, Chandler, Couriss, Edmunds, Forg,	Foster, Frelingbuysen, Hendricks, Howard, Howe,	Morrill, Norton, Patterson, Poland, Ramser,	Summer, Wade, Williams, Wilson-20	
	N/	TW.		
Brown, Buckulese, Discou, Grimes,	Harris, Henderson, Johnson, Kirkwood,	Lane, Morgan, Neswith, Saulsbury,	Sherman, Van Winkle, Willey+15,	

So the bill we staken up.

Mr. EDMUNDS (Rep., Vt.) moved to strike out the secion preceding that the act shall not take effect unless the
egislature of New-York shall give its assent to it within

two years.

Pending the consideration of the motion, Mr. SHER-MAN (Rep., Ohio) moved to postpone further consideration of the bill.

Mr. CHANDLER said he would consent to this provided

he bill was made the topecial vote.

All ERMAN said it had better not be made the special order for that time, as it would come in conflict with the Tariff bill, which would be called up on Monday.

Mr. CUANDLER asked how long it would take to dispose of the Tariff bill.

Mr. CHANDLER asked how long it would take to dispose of the Tariff bill.

Mr. SELERMAN said he had not the least idea.

Mr. CONNESS (Rep., Cal.) hoped no bill that was not of national importance would be made a special order until the Finance and Tax bills and other measures necessary to the peace and welfare of the whole country were disposed of.

After some further discussion the bill was postponed and made the special order for to morrow at 1 o'clock.

A DESTRICT BILL PASSED.

Mr. MORRILL (Rep., Me.) called up the bill to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the extension, construction and use by the Bakimore and Ohio Railroad Company of a railroad from between Knoxville and the Monocacy Junction into and within the District of Committee.

Monoracy Junction into and within the District of Columbia."

The hill was passed by the Senate without amendment and goes to the Home.

ILLEGAL VOTING IN THE DISTRICT.

Mr. MORRILL (Bep., Me.), from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported the bill to prevent lilegal voting in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, with amendments. The amendments provide for the appointment by the Supreme Court of the District of five Judges of Election for the City of Washington and three for the City of Georgetown, whose duty it shall be blennally and prior to each election, to prepare a list of the persons qualified to vote in the said cities, the said Judges to be in open session in their respective cities to reserve evidence of the qualification of persons claiming to be voters, and for correcting said lists on two days blennially, not exceeding five days prior to each election for city officers, giving public notice of the time and place of anid session, and that the said Judges shall, at least 10 days prior to the said election, post up in their respective cities a list of voters thus prepared.

Mr. LANE (Rep., Ind.) called up the bill to regulate the appointment of pension agents.

Mr. EESSENDLEN (Rep., Me.), said he objected to the

Mr. LANE (Rep., Ind.) called up the bill to regulate the appointment of pension agents.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep., Me.) said he objected to the kind of legislation contained in the amendment—vascating all offices filled since the 1st of October.

The Tenurs for Office, in the Pending the consideration of this bill be morning hour expired, and the regular order, which was the bill to regulate the tenure of office, was taken up.

Mr. McDoughall (Dem., Cal.) spoke against the bill.

Mr. Willey (Rep., W. Va.) registed to a speech made by Mr. Cowan, yesterday, in which the latter gentleman said the President had removed none from office but those who had made use of abusive language toward him and his policy. The President, Mr. Willey said, had not adhered to that course in West Virginia, for therefore he had appointed those who had abused him most. One man, named Long, had been appointed Postmaster at Wheeling; he was the editor of The Wheeling Register. Mr. Willey read extracts from the paper named of the dates of March 13, 14 and 15, 1865, in which the President is denounced as a crunkard, an idlet, &c.

dates of March 12, 14 and 15, 1865, in which the President is denounced as a drunkard, an idiot, &c.

Mr. JOHNSON (Dem., Md.) asked when that appointment was made, and if it had been confirmed?

Mr. WHLLEY said the appointment was made in August last, and had not been confirmed

Mr. COWAN (Dem., Pa.) said it was impossible where so many appointments were to be made to avoid an occasional mistake.

Mr. HERIDEICKS (Dem., Ind.) realied to a speech from

Mr. HENDRICKS (Dem., Ind.) replied to a speech from

Mr. HENDRICKS (Dem., 18td.) replied to a special rise from the days since; Whille Mr. Hendricks was speaking, he was interrupted by Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.), who asked him if he dienticks) meant to give his approbation to the extraordinary auguage of the President in which he amounces the chief to which he Summer; referred, and made declaration of his intentions to kick men out of office, and which commenced to carry into execution on his return from Louis to Washington. He (Sumner) would ask the nator from Indiana if he was now vindicating the con-ct of the President in carrying that decimation into

senator from Indiana if he was now vindicating the conjuget of the President in carrying that declaration into effect.

Mr. HENDRICKS—The question is a question of rhetoric. [Laughter.] I cannot say I like the style attributed to the President of the United States. [Laughter.] I say, then, that the President of the United States, by the judgment of the country in former administrations, has been sustained in removing from office men opposed to his pelley, and placing in office men who are in sympathy with him. This has always been expressed in the pleasant term of "removal from effice," but to kick a man out is to express the same thing in other language not quite so agreeable. Now, Mr. President, I had doubts whether the President used that language, and so strong were my doubts that after it heard it from the Senator from Massachusetts I went and asked him if he was sure the Fresident had used it. He said he had read it in the newspapers. I had not read that speech. I had read some of the speeches, but I did not take upon myself the task of reading all the speeches made by the President on his way to Chicago and back. [Laughter.]

Mr. CONNESS (Rep., Cal.) reviewed the history of the political differences between the President and Congress. The responsibility of these unfortunate differences was not with Congress, as to the effices and removals. It was well known that the President would not have restricted himself to 460 removals, were it not that the Senate stood between the present incumbents of Federal offices and the President. The Philadelphia Convention played for all the offices in the country, and they lost all, and should be satisfied. In reply to the remarks of Mr. Hendricks as to the prescription of the Senate had been doufirmed in the case of one of these Senators, who had recently received the two of the coposition members of the legislature of his State for the effice of Senator.

Mr. BOOLITILE (Den., Wis.) favored a tenure of office during good behavior.

uring good behavior.
Mr. HOWE (Rep., Wis.) said that inasmuch as his colague (Mr. Doolittle) had spent a good deal of time in at Mr. HGWE (Rep., Wis.) said that inasmuch as his col-ague (Mr. Doolittle) had spent a good deal of time in at-mpting to demonstrate that problem already, and as out two-thirds of the people have failed to see it, he did at think it would pay for kim to demonstrate it any more. Mr. DOOLITTLE said he could demonstrate it from his illeague's own speech, on the question of admitting rkansas to representation. Mr. HOWE dealed that any such thing could be proven you has speech yeleved to.

om his speech referred to.
Mr. SUMNER replied to the remarks of several Senator ment offered by him. He congratulated the President on having found so able a defender and champion as Mr. Hendricks, and he would say that before this controversy is ended the President would need all the ability, all the experience, and all the powers of debate of the Senator from Indiana. Mr. Sumaer in advocating his amendment said it was the duty of Congress to protect the people of this country. He would say more. It was the duty of Congress to protect the people of the country against the President of the United States. In this parameters are the said of the country against the President of the United States. against the President of the Cuited States. In the licular the precedent of the fathers of the country not be quoted. There was no such duty agains fathers, for the President had not become an enemy

McDOUGALL rose, and was about to speak.

Mr. McDOUGALL rose, and was about to speak.
Mr. SUMNER—I decline to yield.
Mr. McDOUGALL—I rise to a question of privilege.
Mr. SUMNER—I do not yield the floor.
The CHAIR—The Senator from California rises to a question of privilege. He will state his question.
Mr. McDOUGALL—My point is that no Senator on this floor has a right to make use of such remarks about the Executive of the United States.
The CHAIR—Mr. Authony (Rep., R. I.) asked Mr. McDougall what were the words he took exception to.
Mr. McDOUGALL asked Mr. Summer to repeat what he had just said about the President.
Mr. SUMNER—Let him take down the words and present them.

Mr. SUMNER—Let min take
sent them.
Mr. McDOUGALL—I'll do it.
Mr. McDOUGALL walked over to his desk and wrote
down upon a slip of paper the words of Mr. Summer as he
understood them. While this was being done.
Mr. SUMNER rose and said he claimed the right to
proceed, unless the point of order was made and decided.
The CHAIR called for the reading of the words obtested to.

They were read as written down by Mr. McDougall as flows: "Never before had we a President who was the memy of his country."
Mr. ANTHONY (in the Chair)—In the opinion of the nait this does not go beyond the general bounds of de

Mr. SUMNEB rose to proceed with his speech, when Mr.

McDOUGALL appealed from the decision of the chair,

he had raised.

Mr. SUMNER-Then I insist that the actual words as Mr., SUMNER-Free I make that the action works reported by the short-hand writer shall be read.

Mr. EDMTNDS (Rep., Vt.) said he agreed that the words used exceeded the proper limits of debate, but he would like to have the discussion of the bill preceeded with, and he moved that further debate on the point of order be postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. SUMNER said that could not be done. The point must be decided now.

Mr. SUMNER said that could not be done. The point must be decided now.

Mr. HOWARD (Rep. Mich.) moved to lay the appeal of Mr. McDougall on the table.

Mr. GRIMES (Rep. Iowa) said it was due to the Senator from Massachusetts that his words, as altered, should be read. The words, as taken down by the Senator from Cahifornia, were that we never before had a President who was an enemy to this country. The Senator from Massachusetts, according to the short-hand report of his speech, had not used this language.

Mr. McDOUGAId.—I aske the Senator from Massachusetts if he is quoted correctly or if he denies the affirmation!

Mr. SUMNER-The Senator has not quoted me correctly.

After some further remarks, Mr. McDOUGALL said it seemed he had not quoted Mr. Summer correctly. He (McDougail) had a very bad pair of ears, and a very bad memory, and he would withdraw the appeal from the

nemory, and he would withdraw the appeal from the Chair.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said he had no objection to the withdrawal of the appeal if the Senator from Massachusetts would repeat the words he used, and so which exception had been taken, that the Senator might again hear them, and determine, if necessary, if they were such as ought not to be allowed in debate.

The appeal from the decision of the Chair was withdrawn, and Mr. SUMNER proceeded with his remarks. He said that when he was interrupted in the extraordinary manner just witnessed, he was saying what he would now repeat as written out since by the reporter, "There, Sir, is the duty of the hour. There was no such duty on our fathers. There was no such duty on our fathers. There was no such duty on our fathers. There was no such duty of the United States who had become the enemy of his country."

his country."

Mr. DOOLITTLE rose as Mr. Sunner uttered the last words of the above sentence and said he rose to a question of order, that such language toward the Executive was not permissable in the Senate.

tion of order, that such language toward the Executive was not permissable in the Senate.

Mr. ANTHONY (in the Chair) decided that, in the judgment of the Chair, the words did not exceed the limit of debate usual in the Senate.

Mr. DOOLITTLE appealed from the Chair, and moved that in order that Senators might have an opportunity to consider the question the Senate adjourn.

The motion to adjourn was disagreed to.

Mr. LANE (Rep., Ind.) moved to lay the appeal of Mr. Doolittle upon the table.

Several points of order were here raised, all on Parliamentary questions, after which the Senate laid the appeal of Mr. Doolittle upon the table by a vote of Yeas, 29; Nays 10, as follows: Navs 10, as follows:



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. MCRUER (Rep., Cal.), the Committee on Commerce was instructed to inquire into the existence of a harbor in the vicinity of Point Sal (Salt Point, Santa Barbara County), on the const of Californie, and the practicability of rendering such harbor valuable to commerce.

Point, Santa Barbara County), on the coast of cambrine, and the practicability of rendering such harber valuable to commerce.

Ligislative Appropriation Bill.

My STEVENS (Rep., Penn.) called attention to the fact that it appeared by the morning papers that the gueendment offered last evening to the Legislative Appropriation of making the appropriation for increased compensation voted to clerks and employes of the House last session had been agreed to and the bill reported to the House. He had insisted on a revision of that amendment, and had then left the House knowing that there was not a quorum present. He was quite surprised to learn that the amendment had been declared agreed to and the bill reported to the House. If the journal showed that to be so, or showed anything about it, he would move to amend the journal.

The SPEAKER stated that no journal is kept in Committee of the Whole, and that the Legislative Appropriation bill had been reported in the House with various amendments, including the one referred to.

My STEVENS said he was very unwilling to have that amendments, including the one referred to.

My STEVENS said he was very unwilling to have that amendment that on the record, as it was wholly nature that it was acreed to.

The SPIAKER remarked that it was not within his power to rule on the subject, but the gentleman could move to recommit the bill.

Mr. STEVENS made that motion, saying that at all events he had an amendment to order to the bill.

The bill was recommitted, and the House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, My COBB. (Rep., Wis.) in the Chair, and resumed the consideration of the Legislative Appropriation Bill.

Mr. STEVENS offered an amendment as an additional section, extending to the Court of Claims the the provisions of Section third of the Act of July 2, 1884, which declares that in the Courts of the United States there shall be no exclusion of any witness on account of color; nor in civil actions because he is a party to, or interested in the issue

planation agreed to.

The amendment agreed to yesterday requiring new appointments on the Metropolitan Police force to be made from men who had served in the army was modified so as to extend to salors and marines.

The Committee rose and reported the bill to the House.

Mr. STEVENS asked leave to offer an amendment fixing the salary of the Supreme Court Reporter at \$2,500, if the Supreme Court directed the publication of more than one volume of reports.

Mr. Westerney, Proc. 113, 2016, 2016.

the Supreme Court directed the publication of more than one volume of reports.

Mr. WASHRIERNE (Rep., Ill.) objected, and the SPEAKER ruled that the amendment was not in order in the House.

Mr. STEVENS then brought up the matter of making the appropriation to pay the clerks and employes of the House the increased compensation voted last session. He reminded the House that subsequent to the resolutions granting the increased compensation both Houses had agreed upon a general increase of 20 per cent for the clerks and employes of both Houses, and that increase was intended to cover all such propositions. He was informed that the adoption of this amendment would create a great inequality in the compensation of clerks—an inequality of 50 to 00, and in some cases 80 per cent. He hoped that when the House came to vote upon the amendment it would be rejected.

Mr. BLAINE (Rep., Mc.) argued that the appropriation was necessary in order to carry out the resolution of the House.

Messix, WOODBEIDGE (Rep., Vt.) and SCHENCK

Messis, WOODBRIDGE (Rep., Vt.) and SCHENCK

Messis. WOODBRIDGE (Rep., Vt.) and SCHENCK (Rep., Ohio) spoke in favor of the appropriation. Mr. RAYMOND (Rep., N. Y.) asked for a separate vote on the amendment, which struck out the clause appropriating \$40,000 for facilitating telegraphic communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific States. He argued that there had been no violation of the terms of the contract, as asserted in debate yesterday, and offered to agree to a promise that the amount paid to the telegraph company under the appropriation should not exceed the amount actually due to it by the Government for messages sent.

Mr. WASHEURNE (III.) opposed the appropriation, de-Mr. WASHBURNE (III.) opposed the appropriation, de-claring that the contract was one of the most extrava-gant and outrageous that had ever been entered into by the Government, and that the Company had violated the contract by overcharging and delaying messages, &c. Mr. RAYMOND mentioned that the only ground for as-serting that there had been a violation of the contract was that there had been two cases of overcharging for private messages from East Tennessee, which over-charges had been made by employes of the Company, and had been remedied when the matter was brought be-fore the Company.

one the Company.

Separate votes were also demanded on the amendments dving notice of the termination of the contract with The longressional Globe, and on the clause appropriating 10,000 for collecting minerological reports, and for watchesen of the Public Garden.

The first vote was taken on the amendment adding the

following proviso: Providing that no further appropriation shall be made or supplying complete sets of The Congressional Globe

ud Appendix to members of any succeeding Congress." The amendment was rejected by 51 to 57. The next vote was taken on the following proviso: " Provided That notice is hereby given that at the close

f the XLth Congress, the United States will terminate of the XLth Congress, the United States will terminate the purchase of one complete set of The Congressional slobe and Appendix for each Senator, Representative and Delegate, provided for by the act of July 4, 1854."

The vote was taken by Yeas and Nays, and rescaled Yeas, 83; Nays, 56.

The next vote was on striking out the paragraph appropriating \$40,000 for facilities for telegraphic communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States.

Mr. RAYMOND offered to agree to a provise that the Company would consent to the abrogation of the existing contract on application of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. WASHBURNE (III.) objected.

The amendment was agreed to, and the passage was struck out.

The next vote was on striking out the paragraph ap-propriating \$10,000 for collecting statistical information in regard to the mineral resources of the North-Western

propriating stocks of the North-Western States.

The paragraph was struck out by a vote of 64 to 34.

The next vote was on striking out the clause for five watchmen at the Public Gardet.

The clause was not struck out.

The next vote was on the amendment making an appropriation for increased compensation to clerks.

The amendment was agreed to. Yeas, 81; Nays not counted.

The bill was then passed.

PUBLISHING AND REFORTING CONCRESS DEBATES.
On motion of Mr. HILL (Rep., Ind.), the Committee on Printing was instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for reporting the debates of the proceedings of Congress by reporters chosen by each House thereof, and for the publication of such debates and proceedings at the Government printing office.

TEXAS CLAIMS—ARRESS AT WEST POINT.

On motion of Mr. WASHBTEN (Rep., Ind.), the Secretary of the Treasury was instructed to report what amount due by the United States to Texas previous to the Robellion remains unpaid, and whether the State of Texas has accounted for the money and stores taken by it from the Confederacy.

Mr. JOHNSON (Dem., Pa.) offered a resolution directing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into abuses in the quality and charges of board for the Cadots

ing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into abuses in the quality and charges of board for the Cadots at West Point, with power to send for persons and papers, and to proceed to West Point if necessary.

Mr. SCHENCK (Rep., Ohio) suggested to add the foi-

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

lowing: "In which case the Committee shall extend its investigations, so far as it may seem to be requisite, into any matters connected with the administration and dis-

The Pessition so modified was adopted.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION—THE TARRIFF ON SILE.

On motion of Mr. HIGBY (Rep., Cal.) the Committee on Printing was instructed to inquire into the expediency of having the report of J. Ross Browne on the mineral resources of the United States, printed in the French and German languages for the distribution at the Paris Exposition.

German languages for the distribution at the Paris Esposition.

On motion of Mr. BIDWELL (Rep., Cal.) the Committee of Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of making the tarriff on sile goods imported, specific according to weight, instead of ad valorem.

DISTRICT MATTERS.

The Senate bill, which was up yesterday at the close of the morning hour, to incorporate the Washington County Horse Raifroad Company of the District of Columbia, came up as the business of the morning hour.

Mr. SCHENCK (Rep., Ohio) offered an amendment declaring it undawful for any railroad company to collect fare from any passenger on its ears or coaches to whom a seat in such conveyance was not furnished. He made some forcible remarks in support of the amendment.

Mr. GRINNELL (Rep., lows) moved an amendment to the amendment by adding the words, except with their consent.

Mr. COBB (Rep., Wis.) suggested that this Railroad Company was part of a scheme for the sale of the Cochrane farm to the Government for a park.

Mr. Ingersoil (Rep., III.) said he had beard nothing of the kind.

Both of the amendments were rejected and then the

Both of the amendments were rejected and then the bill was passed.
On motion of Mr. INGERSOLL, the District Committee
was instructed to inquire into the expediency of paving

Congregational Society of Washington, District of Columbia.

After the bill was read Mr. INGERSOLL suggested that it his friend from Ohio (Schenck) wished to offer his amendment to this bill, that no person should have to pay anything without having pew accommodations he would let him do so. [Laughter.]

Mr. SCHENCK declined to offer such an amendment, saying he would be sorry to deprive his excellent friend from Illinois of any of the means of grace, for he knew nobody having so much need of it. [Laughter.]

Mr. INGERSOLL replied that no one knew better than his friend from Ohio whether he was a good subject for grace. The substitute was agreed to and the bill passed.

Mr. WELKER (Rep., Ohio) from the same Committee, reported a bill to regulate the proceedings before Justices of the Peace in the District of Columbia.

Mr. WELKER, from the same Committee, reported a bill to regulate the proceedings before Justices of the Peace in the District of Columbia.

Mr. WELKER, from the same Committee, reported a bill to Incorporate the Washington Transportation and Canal Company.

The morning hour expiring before the reading of the bill was concluded, at 2:40 the bill went over till to-morrow.

RECOVERING CONFEDERATE PROPERTY.

bill was concluded, at 230 the bill went over till te-morrow.

RECOVERING CONFEDERATE PROPERTY.

Mr. COOK (Rep., Ill.), or leave, bitroduced a bill to enable the United States to recover the value of the property of which it has been deprived, so as to recover property formerly belonging to the Confederate States that
has been removed and sinuggled away. Referred to the
Judiciary Committee.

NUMBERING WASHINGTON HOUSES—A PETITION.

On motion of Mr. INGERSOLL (Rep., Ill.), the Committee for the District of Columbia was instructed to inquire
into the propriety of having the Houses in Washington
City numbered in accordance with the system adopted in
Philadelphia.

Mr. MARVIN (Rep., N. Y.) presented the petition of
citizens of Seratoga and Fulton Counties, New-York,
praying for a pension to Samuel Downing, the only surviving soldier of the Revolution, aged 72 Years.

Mr. STEVENS'S RECONSTRUCTION BILLs

MR. STEVENS'S RECONSTRUCTION BILL

The House then proceeded to the consideration of Mr levens's Reconstruction bill. casons why the bill should not be agreed to in its present

form, and why it sould be referred to the Committee on Reconstruction. He objected to the phraseology of the preamble, inastauch as it applies the term "Gevernments" to the Confederate States of America. Mr. STEVENS (Rep., Pa.) said that, rather than have

that cause trouble to any of the brethren, be would

a settled, solid, institution. In such cases as this the term was usually modified by the phrase "so-called," 'seifreorganizing the State Governments existing de postponed until such time as the scheme giving them constitutional governments should go into effect. He had
some doubts as to the constitutionality of the third
scetion. The object of the fouth section was a good
one. But why, in shunning Scytla should Congress fall into Charybelts! Why, the seeking to prevent State disfranchisement of colored men, should
Congress declare that no person shell be disfranchised by
reason of conviction and punishment for any crime other
than for instruction or treason or misprision of treason of
His substantial objection, however, was the sixth section, which declares that all who at any time held office,
either civil or military, under the Confederate States
Government, or who bere allegiance therete, had renounced allegiance to the United States and have to be
reinvested with the right of citizenship. He denied that
the people of the Southern States were, or could be made,
by law of Congress, aliens. They were citizens of the
United States. They must be cither foreigners or citizens. They were not foreigners. They were citizens
They had never censed to be citizens of the United States.
Their Government had never been recognized by the
United States or any other country. He was unwilling to facto; and suggested that such reorganization should be Their Government had never been recognized by the United States or any other country. He was unwilling to give any vote that would recognize the idea that there ever were, for one moment of time, two sovereignties existing within the jurisdiction of the United States. The Roselling was a signally applied to the content of the Poisson of the United

creigntles existing within the jurisdiction of the United States. The Rebellion was a gigantic combination, but yet there was not a moment when every one in the revolted district did not in law owe allegiance to the Government of the United States. He saw a difficulty also in the 7th section of the bill, which insists upon equal civil and political privileges to all, and regarded the concluding pertion of it—which declares that if the sections should ever be altered or amended the State should lose its right in Congress—as a monstreus proposition. He thought the bill should by all means be referred. sition. He thought the bill should by all means be referred to a Joint Committee on Reconstruction. He wanted to a Joint Committee on Reconstruction. He wanted to see everything left to the States that could be safely left to them. He warned the House against the evil tendency of degrading, diminishing, and dishonoring the States of this Union. The gentleman from Pennsylvania estevenshad denounced his own State as not Republican, and had expressed the hope that Congress would interfere and make it so. And the gentleman from Massachusetts (Banks) had spoken of eashiering the representatives of States that were not republican in form. He warned the House against the encouragement of any euch destructive ideas.

eas. Mr. GRINNELL (Rep., Iowa,) said he would have been

House against the encouragement or any cuch destructive ideas.

Mr. GRINNELL (Rep., Iowa.) said he would have been better pleased with the remarks of the gentleman who had just sat down if he had applied himself to the perfection of the bill, and not to its destruction.

Mr. BAKER replied that he thought the Reconstruction Committee infinitely more competent to suggest improvements to the bill than he was.

Mr. GRINNELL said he was not prepared to yield up all his judgment to that Committee; the session was wearing out, and he wanted that matter disposed of by Congress. The gentleman from Ohio (Bingham) appeared desiron to wait for the Constitutional Amendment to be adopted. Did he want that amendment to be again scornfully and defiantly thrown in the face of Congress by the Legislatures of the Rebel States? The Legislatures of the loyal states were advising a different policy. They were saying that the Constitutional Amendment having been rejected, Congress should now go on and pass laws for the proper government of the territory recently in rebellion. Referring to the insimuation in Mr. Dawson's speech yesterday that New England was interested in keeping up the present condition of things and excluding the Southern States from representation in Congress, he repelled that as untrue. Congress would deserve the reproach of the world if it did not see to it that the friends of the nation in the Rebel States had full protection extended over thele lives and political and civil rights. If they were placed there for anything it was that they might protect they friends and establish justice. He would not advocate revention or banishment to Rebels, but he would place by their sides with equal rights and privileges, black men, it was not their fault that they were black, it was God's. This question would take care of itself. The Democrats would be looking after the colored votes, and therefore would begin to treat the black man with respect. Let the black man have justice, for he was the friend of the nation in the day

RAILROAD BRIDGES-HARBOR IMPROVEMENT.

right them."

RAILROAD BRIDGES—HARBOR IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. HOGAN (Dem., Mo.) introduced a bill to repeal that section of the Railroad Bridge bill of last session, which suthorizes low bridges.

On motion of Mr. DRIGGS (Rep., Mich.) the Secretary of War was requested to send to the House any surveys for the improvement of Ontonagon Harber on Lake Superior, and if no such surveys had been made, then to cause them to be made.

COAL LANDS—RELIEF OF A CAVALRY REGIMENT.

Mr. DRIGGS introduced a bill to amend the acts for the disposal of certain coal lands and town property. It was refetred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. HOTCHKISS (Rep., N. Y.) introduced a bill for the relief of the 21st Regiment of New-York Cavalry. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

SITE OF THE NEW-YORK POST-OFFICE.

On motion of Mr. RAYMOND (Rep., N.Y.) the Senate amendment to the House bill in relation to the site for a mendment to the House bill in relation to the site for a mendment to the House bill in relation to the site for a mendment to the House bill in relation to the site for a mendment to the House bill in relation to the site for a mendment to the House bill in relation to the site for a mendment to the House bill in relation to the site for a mendment to the House bill in relation to the site for a mendment to the House bill in relation to the site for a mendment to the House bill in relation to the site for a mendment to the House bill in relation to the site for a mendment to the House bill in relation to the site for a mendment to the House bill in relation to the site for a mendment to the House bill in relation to the site for a mendment to the House bill in relation to the site for a mendment to the House bill in relation to the site for a mendment to the House bill in relation to the site for a mendment to the House bill in relation to the site for a mendment to the House bill in relation to the site for a mendment to the House bill in th

nature. MISCELLANEOUS—ADJOURNMENT.
Mr. JAWRENCE (Rep., Ohio) stated that he had been unavoidably absent the first three daysof the week. If present he would have voted for the bills admitting Nebraska and Celerado, and in favor of Boutwell's amend-

near thereto.
In reply to the Speaker, Mr. STEVENS intimated that he would try to close the debate on his bill next week.
The House at 41 o'clock adjourned.

FLORIDA AND CUBA TELEGRAPH TRINGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

CHARLESTON, Jun. 17.—A letter received from Su-perintendent Heiss at Jacksonville, Fia, states that he is about commencing the construction of a telegraph cable to cornect Florida and Cuba immediately.